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Another Chance for the Governor.

If the Stevens committee and its able counsel, Mr. HUGHES, thought that the establishment of a State Commission of Gas and Electricity insured seventy-five cent gas for private comsumers in Manhattan, why did they take the trouble to draw a special bill enacting seventy-five cent gas and make it one of the seven alleviative and reformatory measures?

If Governor HIGGINS and the Republican managers in the Legislature really regarded the State commission bill and the special seventy-five cent bill as equally effective for the same purpose, why did they make a show of pushing the seventy-five cent bill, when the commission bill alone would have sufficed?

If the Albany agents of monopoly were as afraid of the State commission bill as they were of the seventy-five cent hill, why did they concentrate their persuasive eloquence or tainted money upon the defeat of the latter, while allowing the former to go through by a wote of 28 to 20? And why did all hands concerned celebrate as a tremendous victory for the gas monopoly the defeat of the seventy-five cent bill, if the State commission bill promised to produce the

Does Governor Higgins want to prove that his desire for cheaper gas in Manhattan is as strong and as sincere as and parallels of latitude and longitude Mayor McClellan's? Does he want to wipe out the scandal of Thursday last? The way is yet open to him.

An extra session of the Legislature is to be called by the Governor, probably rates which will find its grave in an interfor a date prior to the middle of next state commerce commission. month, to dispose of the case of Justice HOOKER. Governor HIGGINS is already credited with the intention of recommending to the Legislature for consideration at this extraordinary session at least one other subject, the creation of a special commission to examine and report upon the whole question of State taxation. A bill for that purpose was scheduled for passage at the late session, and was forgotten or buried in the stress and confusion of last week. It is within the constitutional power of the Governor to recommend as many subjects as he deems proper; but the Legislature at the called session can consider no subject which he does not assign to it.

Here is the last chance of the Governor. before the next municipal election, to prove his political courage and the sincerity of his professed solicitude for the interests of the citizens of New York as against monopoly and extortion. He has the same power to include the defeated seventy-five cent gas bill in his all as he has to make the forgotten ux investigation bill one of the subjects

the special session. He can remedy scandalous failure of last week by t same process which he uses to cor-It the innocent oversight of last week. Han compel the Senate to vote again onle seventy-five cent gas bill. Does anyne now doubt what the result of anoer roll call in the Senate on that meare, in full daylight, would be?

Hean, but will he?

Attoryy-General Moody's Opinion. It wald no doubt have surprised those wo lived in the era of the Constitution id who looked to Congress, rather tin the Executive, for decisions on questins of public policy, if they had been id that the legislative branch would, inhe process of time, ask the opinion of he executive branch on constitutional ad political matters.

It is not uite plain whether or not the origin (the suggestion that the Attorney-Geral should give to the Senate Railwy Committee his opinion regarding raivay rates was regislative. At any rate, to chairman of the Senate committee askd for it, and Attorney-General Moonigave it, despite the recorded views of everal of his predecessors in office (se volumes 12, 14 and 15 of "Opinions of Atorneys-General"), that he has no power t give opinions concerning any matter pading in Congress upon request of either if the houses or any committee.

The constitution theory is as we take it, that the Atorney-General is an executive officer enpowered to give his opinion to the Execuive, on actual cases arising in the cours of administration. Congress has lawyersenough for its own purposes. To be sure, the President can veto bills, and the Attorney-General can advise thereon if requested by the President, but that is executive work, and is not done in behal of Congress.

Probably the chief constitutional question now in doubt regarding the railway rate business is whetheror not Congress can delegate to a commission the exercise of the legislative power to prescribe rates. The relation of the judicia, power to that business is now plain and certain. The Supreme Court has declared that it will intervene and will set aside rates which are unreasonable, no matter by whom made, and that the reasonableness of rates

view of that, nor of the power of Congress directly to-change, by a statute, an unreasonable interstate commerce railway rate, fixed by the directors of the railway, and specifically substitute a reasonable rate. Congress has assumed that right under its power to "regulate" interstate commerce.

The question of delegation propounded to the Attorney-General does not arise under an effort by Congress to charter or give franchises to interstate railways, but under the present proposal to so 'regulate" interstate "commerce" by Congress as to empower an executive commission to "regulate" the income of private owners of interstate railways.

Nobody denies that each State when conferring a charter on all existing railways, excepting the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, could have reserved in the hands of the State the rate fixing prerogative, but each State did confer on the directors of the railway the exclusive power to establish reasonable rates. Rate fixing was then the business of each State, subject only to judicial control. It is now proposed by the Federal Executive to deprive the States of their ancient power and confer it on a Federal commission. The States can, of course, assent if they wish to do so, but if twentythree States represented in the Senate refuse, there will be an end of the propo-

The asking of the Attorney-General by Chairman Ekkins whether or not a legislative power to fix rates can by Congress be delegated to an executive commission makes it seem on first sight as if the questioner wished the reply that he got.

Every one is familiar with the general ule that legislative power should not be delegated—as, for example, a power to tax-and in the law of agency that a delegated authority cannot be redelegated, vicarius non habet vicarium, but both in State and Federal jurisprudence the right of a Legislature to delegate the exercise of its power to fix prices, whether of railway rates or gas, has not yet been explored to the bottom. One thing, however, in regard to railway rates is certain, which is that if power shall be delegated by Congress to a commission, the latter will be compelled to delegate it to a small army of subordinates, whereas each railway, although traversing many States, can, by its directors, if they shall be well selected and masterful, cover its whole area, and keep the final decision in their own hands, where each State placed it, and thereby promote a competition of

After all, it will be for each State to say, in the Senate, what it prefers.

Neutrality and News.

Of the highest importance is the news telegraphed us over English wires from Hongkong concerning the nature and extent of the hospitality and assistance extended to the Russian war fleet at Kamranh Bay and elsewhere. This is the intelligence which the French authorities at Saigon refused a week ago

It may be remembered that THE SUN'S correspondent at Saigon at once protested against such censorship: and that on Wednesday last the Foreign Office at Paris dismissed the complaint on the singular ground that under the International Postal Convention a Government had the right to stop all telegrams "supposed to be dangerous." Great Britain, it was pointed out, exercised that right of censorship of foreign despatches at Aden during the war in the Transvaal.

England was then a belligerent, and France is now a neutral; but the remarkable comment of the Foreign Office in Paris on that differentiation was, "The decision of the International Conference is equally applicable to the present case."

The suppressed news now reaches the public by another route, and a good part of the world will be interested to see what reason the Saigon officials had for regarding it as "dangerous" and fit matter for the arbitrary exercise, by a neutral, of the power of suppression.

Emergency Messages.

They are funny little things, these emergency messages of a Governor. Sometimes they're very, very good, and sometimes they're so-so. Governor HIG-GINS'S emergency messages of importance were three. The first, among other things, insisted that the consumers of gas in New York city should pay but 75 cents a thousand, the second declared that the tax on savings banks surplus should be repealed, and the third spoke up for the passage of the Corrupt Practises bill.

Result of the Governor's three emergency messages: The consumers of gas in New York city did not get the 75 cent rate but instead the Odell Republican machine in the State gets a State Gas Commission, which can be used as a political engine, like the State Tax Commission; the savings banks tax was not repealed, and the Corrupt Practisos bill was not passed.

Time of the emergency messages? Or. at least, at what hour in the life of the Legislature were the Governor's emergency messages evolved? The one which of this Yankee statesman. resulted in the Odell State Commission was in ample time to accomplish its object. The emergency messages calling for the repeal of the savings banks | the purpose of defeating Senator BULKEtax and for the passage of the Corrupt | LEY's machine, which supported ex-Practises bill were sent to the Legislature Governor McLEAN. forty-eight hours before the Senate and

Assembly adjourned. Bedlam would be a Sunday school term beside the closing hours of the Legisthe Republican Senate passed both the rupt Practises bills, and they were thereupon lost in the Republican Assembly. But the Senate and the Assembly had ample time in which to honor Governor Higgins's emergency message concerning the gas business which has resulted

in the Odell State Gas Commission. The Legislature was in session exactly four months. The Republican State convention platform, adopted at BRANDEGER. To defeat the Congressman

Legislature on Jan. 4, declared for the repeal of the savings banks tax, yet in the interval-between Jan. 4 and May 5- rejected the proposition with a good no Administration bill was introduced deal of vigor. for the repeal of the savings banks tax. Republican Senator, another by a Democratic Senator and the third by a Democratic Assemblyman. Yet they were all permitted to slumber until, on Wednesday, Governor Higgins sent in his emergency message in which he urged the repeal of the tax. The Corrupt Practises bill passed the Senate in its original form more than a month ago without a dissenting vote, and then was amended to death in the Assembly by Mr. MERRITT, the Odell Assemblyman for St. Lawrence county. It was dead as a cobblestone, so far as the original intention of the bill was concerned, before Governor HIGGINS sent his emergency message on Wednesday requiring its immediate

There is a discrepancy somewhere concerning the three important emergency messages to the Legislature.

Cop Day.

Saturday the police of this town rode, marched or wheeled in triumph. Their reception by the crowds was characteristic of this thoroughly New York show. The local knowledge of this and that celebrity or obscurity displayed by the goodnatured spectators; the chaffing shouts of "rubberneck!" or bleatings of the goat at sight of some inspector or captain transferred from the center and oyster of the Tenderloin to the caprine wilds of Westchester or Staten Island; the cheers for this favorite and that; the interest and delight in horse taming mounted policemen, a delight and interest visible in a smaller way in City Hall Park every day; the wave of joy that inundates when any fine rider prances along: the yell "Hurroo for you, papa!" as a medaled man evidently more than 25 appears; the inexhaustible cheeriness felt and diffused as squad after squad of ample patrolmen waddles along with many a young divil roaring "Front! Front!"; the drivers in the halted wagons at the Broadway crossings waiting patiently or commenting jocosely; the girls and women, conscious of whom each young policeman puts forth a manlier chest and more military port; the villain who yells as some unknown and presumably teetotal veteran, red with the May sun and the fire of marching passes, "Somebody bring MURPHY a drink!"-the parade is a "day off" and festival for the seen and the seers; and it is full of the utmost kindliness on the part of the latter.

So much has been said and so much more will be said, while the world and reform tongues wag, of the misdeeds and total depravity of the New York police, that this one day which New York gives to admiring them is always worth celebrating. It shows that New York is "wid 'em" with all their faults. As a class they are good fellows; human, tolerant, especially when the first down of appointment has lengthened into a that equals say 37 cents per acre. beard; at least as faithful to their duties stalks as most of the rest of us, always excepting reformers, who are both born and made to order and never deviate.

"My specialty is being always right," says Mr. Bohun in "You Never Can Tell." Well, there are at least Nine specialists specialists. Speaking as merely amateur sociologists, we have found policemen responsive to courteous treatment, capable of humor, with a certain cynical philosophy and gift of caustic comment that are genuine New York. If some of them can't be induced to regard a Sunday side door as the root of all evil, they but reflect the New York temperament.

of the manly and useful things they do.

withdrew, last week, from the contest for the United States Senatorship in Connecticut, some persons inclined to the belief that he had quit through fear of defeat and to avoid a second drubbing at the hands of the Hon. MOBGAN G. BULKELEY. This explanation of his conduct was rejected immediately by us and by all others who knew the persistency and grit that are characteristic

It now appears that Mr. FESSENDEN'S withdrawal was, as we believed at the time, a strategic move calculated for

The election of Representative BranDEGEE as Senator, in the opinion of many competent Connecticut observers, will result in the creation of a new machine. lature at Albany. To "save their faces" The Bulkeley organization is described as "hogging the whole thing." That is savings banks tax repeal and the Cor- the commonest complaint against political machines, but Mr. BRANDEGRE'S friends declare that they will build an organization against which the charge of hogging can never be brought. They are

preparing for a political millennium. Mr. FESSENDEN, it appears, might have gratified his ambition to enter the United States Senate had he been willing, at the last moment, to betray Mr. is always a judicial question. There | Saratoga in September last, and the Gov. | from New London the Bulkeley-McLean |

was no need of the Attorney-General's ernor's first message, transmitted to the forces were willing to elect Mr. FESSEN-DEN. That experienced politician refused to go back on his promise. He

> It is gratifying to record that the Hon. Three bills were introduced, one by a SAM FESSENDEN is not a quitter, and that the Hon. MORGAN G. BULKELEY can prove it. It is equally gratifying to record that Mr. FESSENDEN is not a traitor, a statement that can be verified by the Hon. FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE and the Hon. GEORGE L.

> > Had Dr. PARKHURST surveyed the files of the parading peace officers with his discriminating eye, and had he been authorized to dismiss those men in whose faces he detected badness, the ranks would not have been thinned much. A clean, sturdy, decent looking body of men, rosy with health, and happy as those with clear consciences are happy, constituted the procession that marched up Broadway on Saturday.

Recent tidings from Boston are not reassuring. That city maintains what is known as a Fish Bureau, the partiality of Bostonians for fish, and particularly for oddish, being as generally recognized as it is officially recorded. Heretofore it has been a well established fact that cod occupied the unassailable first and foremost position in the esteem of Bostonians. But the latest reports from the Fish Bureau show that codfish is losing its popularity in that town. Tradition, local fancy and hygienic treatise have attributed to codfish brain making and sustaining powers which the cusk or the haddock cannot rival.

Unfortunately, evidence of the decline of the cod is presented in the bulletins of the Boston Fish Bureau. Here is a specimen day's record: Haddock delivered, 200,000; cod, 125,600; hake, halibut, cusk and pollock, 75,000. What is the portent of this? Is it a tem-

porary aberration, or is it a gradual abanonment of cod as a Boston favorite fish? there is any bright spot in these returns is to be found in the circumstance that while cod has lost cusk has not gained.

Fquitable Text for To-day. From the insurance law of New York State. SECTION 38. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS NOT TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR NEGO-TIATING LOANS. No director or other officer of an insurance corporation doing business in this State shall receive any money or valuable thing for negotiating, procuring or recommending any loan from any such corporation, or for selling or aiding in the sale of any stocks or securities to or by such corporation. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit his position as such director or officer, and be disqualified from thereafter holding any such office in any insurance corporation.

The Cost of Raising Cotton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent Washington correspondent this morndore H. Price to the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Boston a few days ago as to the cost of raising cotton. case I will give a few facts and figures which you can rely upon as being correct, as for years I kept a record of costs which showed the following results:

Clearing land of previous year's stalks takes the labor of one good hand a day to elear two acres; at a day wage of 75 cents stalks are either burned or "turned under;" if the former, cost would be about 15 cents per acre, so we calculate that it costs 50 cents per acre to prepare the land for the

The first plowing consists of throwing two furrows to the middle, thus covering the knocked down stalks. A good plow hand Well, there are at least Nine specialists will "run over" say four acres per day, at a nothing and will gain nothing by the Chicago of that sort in this town; and it cannot cost for wage of 75 cents, feed for the mule experience. On the contrary, it has lost be expected that all the police will be 30 cents, with 10 per cent, for wear and tear

per acre.
After the ground has thus been "two fur-rowed" it is "broken out," i. e., the plow-ing is completed at the rate of two acres per day, with cost upon same basis—equals \$1 we now have the land ready for planting at say a cost of \$2 per acre.

The cost of seed per acre is not less than \$1. With a "planter" about six acres per day can be planted at a labor cost of 30 cents per acre, which makes the total cost thus far

but reflect the New York temperament. If some of them shirk their work or take too big or frequent a drink, such epicureanism is not unknown to more illustrious members of the commonwealth.

The policemen take great risks, "put up" great fights against great odds, save lives or lose their own in a matter of fact manner. These things are parts of their business. You hear much of the mean things some of them do; little of the manly and useful things they do. ing, ginning and pressing, i. e., 21/2 cents

of the manly and useful things they do.

They are sinners, not miserable, but comfortable sinners, with good large hunks of fidelity and heroism in them. They are generous. They are much imposed upon. We don't notice that the rank and file of them get rich by the use in their business of much the same methods as exist in occupations much more pretentious and remunerative.

Anyhow, we salute the New York "officer," the plain and sometimes very homely "cop." He is all right substantially, save in the view of the lofty souls to whom everything is all wrong.

Neither Quitter Nor Traitor.

When the Hon Samuel Fessenden withdrew, last week, from the contest for the United States Senatorship in market.

Sa per bale—a total of \$12.50 per bale for picking, ginning and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting, inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting, inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting, inhing and pressing, i. e., 2½ cents per pound. This statement is based upon cotton planting inhing inhinhing inhinhing in

, he is simply on the wrong side of the NEW YORK, May 8.

Barbarous Abuse of the Overhead Check. TO THE EDITOR OF TWE SUN—Sir: Please allow me a word in protest against the all too common though fashionable form of torture inflicted by heartiess grooms and thoughtless people on their best friend, the horse. The majority of carriage horses in New York are made to suffer under an endue and ridiculous abuse of the check or bearing rein. Their heads are thrust into unnatural, un-becoming and agonizing positions, and any effort on their part to release themselves inflicts punnent on their mouths and severe pain.

The object of this barbarous and obsolete piece of harness is to add so-called smartness to the grnout, and any day on Fifth avenue and size where wreiched horses may be seen standing for hours ineffectually struggling to release their heads and look like natural animals. The result is that their tempers are impaired, their digestions affected

In England, thanks to the Duke of Portland and other humane people, this bearing rein abuse was abolished years ago, though why it has never come inder the observation of the S. P. C. A. has always remained a mystery to me. I think by publishing this you will direct their attention and that of ewn ers of horses to a custom that should be relegated a barbarous past. HUMANITY.

His Reasons for Withdrawing Himself, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I do not like your city of New York. I find that there is so much building going on that I cannot walk on the sidebring bad luck, and if, as I must, I walk in the stree I am pretty sure to be run down and crushed by the innumerable vehicles which crowd your thorough-fares. Therefore, I am going back to Cincinnati. BUCKRYS.

SOCIETY VERSUS INIONISM.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- The most important feature of the Chicago strike appears in the determined effort of society, as represented by the Employers' Association, to protect itself a rainst a wanton abuse of power on the part of organized labor. The Chicago Record-Herald calls the teamsters' strike "arbitrary, tyrannical, malicious, irrational, and useless." The facts amply

justify the arraignment. Fortunately for its organization, and perhaps unfortunately for society, labor unionism, in its present condition, has not dared to throw its full weight into the conlict precipitated by one of its branches The strike, in its development, brought into prominence issues which are vital to unionism in the form now preached by most of its strongest leaders. These shortsighted men advocate the very measures which will lead most surely to the defeat of their own aims and purposes, the sympathetic strike and the boycott. Yet they dared not, in Chicago, bring these methods to a decisive issue as did the Employers' Association.

Just at the present time the ranks of organized labor are in some confusion. They are at war among themselves over

questions of union policies and methods. Unionism's phenomenal growth during the past few years appears to have reached a climax, and there is now some reaction. The lawless proceedings at Cripple Creek resulted only in failure. The Fall River strike of last fall was a costly defeat for the strikers. The recent subway strike carried its warning. Offended by numerous experiences, society is now less patient with the methods of unionism than it once was, and is much less in sympathy with both unionism and its declared objects Organized labor has shown itself to be quite as selfish and intolerant as those whom it denounces, and society is fast coming to see it in that light. Unionism has made an overdraft on public sympathy and society is getting distrustful.

That labor recognizes this fact is shown by its course in Chicago. At every turn it faced the condemnation of all except a limited class. Affiliated branches of unionism declined to get into the fight on the side of the teamsters. Had they done so, and spread the strike as it might have been spread, in support of their own contenions, the test of strength and the appeal for public support might easily have become crucial. But it would have meant disaster to unionism, and the organization dared not meet the issue on the basis of

sympathetic strikes and the boycott. Such strength as the Chicago strike has shown is due less to the power of the strikers and their leaders than to the weakness of the Chicago authorities. A ringing proclamation by the Mayor when, about April 29, the signs of disorder and lawlessness assumed menacing proportions would have had a powe ful influence. A week passed, during which the prominent business men of the city clamored for police protection in the processes of their business and the daily press published lists of more than 200 casualties resulting from rioting and disorder. The police force was increased, but not as it should have been. A clearcut announcement by Mayor Dunne, at the very beginning, that violence would be suppressed and full protection given to all in need of it, and a swift summoning of an ample force to make the terms of the proclamation effective, would in all probability have led to the termination of the trouble within forty-eight hours.

The Employers' Association opened the way for municipal action. It made no fight against organized labor. Its battle was waged for the rights of society. It stood ready to teach labor that lesson which it must some day learn-that society has rights which unionism cannot override by unreasonable and tyrannical methods backed by violence. Unionism has gained experience. On the contrary, it has lost Society is more than ever distrust. ful of it, and the opposition to those methods which it regards as its most powerful weapons has strengthened and become more

coherent. Unionism must base its appeal for public support on other grounds than the sympathetic strike, the boycott, and violent assault upon those who are willing to do that which its members may decline to do. Its power in the community will be measured by the wisdom of its policies. It cannot successfully fight organized society; and the Employers' Association of Chicago is only one of society's battalions.

The Color Line in a Christian Chapel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A few years ago, ewing to the lack of an Episcopal church white or colored, communicants in this neighbor-hood were compelled to meet in a hall near Second avenue. The meetings were well attended, and from a small beginning has grown up a good sized congregation. Since its organization as a chapel it has had four rectors, the third having given up the work a year ago, much to the regret of his flock, which sid not wish to part with him. His successor, the Rev. H. Benson, comes into a fine chapel, but there have been times recently

when the chapel has been almost empty, and ex-cept for the presence of the colored communicants there would have been no services. The colored people have been faithful attendants and generous ontributors for the support of the work.

During Easter week when the colored parishlon

ers went to the chapel each of them was handed card of which the following is a copy: If colored communicants will kindly go to the organ end of the chancel or wait until the last rail they will greatly oblige their sincere friend.

The Vicar.

Does this mean that colored Episcopalians are not wanted in white churches of that faith? Many of the communicants of this chapel are natives of the Bermuda Islands and other West Indian Islands, where there is no color caste in the Church of God, and they cannot understand why they should be expected or required to go to the organ end of the chancel or wait until the cants have objected to their presence.

Naturally the action of the vicar has created a good deal of unfavorable comment among colored Episcopalians in this neighborhood. They would not obtrude themselves upon these exclusive white Christians if there was a church for colored people in this locality. They resent an attempt to intro-duce a "Jim Crow corner" in this chapel, to whose aupport they have given as liberally of their means as their ctroumstances would permit.
YORKERS. May 5. JOHN E. BRUCE.

The Useful Trolley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The usefulness of the electric trolley lines, as compared with steam atiway travel, was forcibly brought home to the

writer yesterday. Leaving Schenectady at 1 o'clock P. M., he journeved by trolley to Gioversville, spent fifteen intu-utes there, returned to Schenectady by trolley; then by trolley to Troy, spending fully an hour among the hospitable Trojans: then ano joyable trolley ride to Albany, arriving at the capi-tal city in time to make two or three cais, and to climb Capitel Hill and to reach the lobby of the

Senate chamber just as the eighty cent gas bil ful Capitol building, when along comes the "limited" (troiley again) for Schenectady. A very pleasant ride, free from enders and emoke, with another troiley transfer in Schenectady, and the home dinner

table was reached by 7:06 o'clock P. M. This is the day of American progress in American things, and the useful trolley is not the least among them, shough its career of usefulness has really

Absentminded.

From the Centralis News - Examiner. Rev. P. S. Pearson received in the collection for missions last Sunday evening a metal "chip" that had stamped upon it "Good for One Drink." He ettl use that as a subject for next Sunday evening's

ROUNDBALLA

Bueball's Predecemor and a Famous Massach zetts Gan e. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-SOY: Until bout 1860 the ball same played in Massa-

chusetts was culled "Massachusetts round-ball." No game called "town ball" was known We did not know that in England a game

called rounders was played. We believed that roundball was distinctively an American game. Four old est and three old cat we regarded as derivatives of roundball. They were the resource when there were not enough players on the field for roundball. In a match game of roundball there were

ourteen players on a side. The game was quite as active as baseball is, and exciting Bases were called goals. There were four goals set in a square, not in a diamond. each goal a stout stake four feet high and about two inches in diameter was driven into the ground. The runner going at full speed would seize this stake, frequently swinging around it two or three times before he could stop himself. There was no running beyond stop himself. first on a hit. I'nless some part of the run

stop himself. There was no running beyond first on a hit. Unless some part of the punner's body touched the goal he could be put out by being hit by a thrown ball. "Patched out," we called it.

The batter stood in a circle four feet in diameter, midway between first goal and home. The thrower stood in the center of the square made by the goals, thirty feet from the batter. Many teams had what was called a "dipthrower," that is, one who could throw a swift ball starting low and shooting up. There were no fouls, everything went. Pack handed batting was common. The batter swinging round with the ball as it came to him would drive it sideways or backward for a long hit. A few were skilful at what was called side batting. Crasping the bat near the middle with the thumb and fingers of one hand, and being careful that the finger ends were below the top surface, they held it horizontally, the end pointed toward the thrower. In this position the batter would catch the ball on the top of the bat, and in a fraction of a second as it slid along the surface and by a quick deflection of the bat shoot the ball backward to the right or to the left.

Let Mr. Keeler digest shat!

Hundreds of men now living in central Massachusetts have seen it done. There were three catchers in line behind the batter. The first catcher played close. He usually crouched and took only the low throws. The second and third catchers stood erect, alert

three catchers in line behind the batter. The first catcher played close. He usually crouched and took only the low throws. The second and third catchers stood erect, alert for the high and wild throws. There were two backfielders, one at the right and one at the left of the third catcher. They were there for the backhand and slide hits. There was a player at each goal, a player between first and second goals, another between second goal and home and two outfielders. The ball was made of woolen varn, firmly wound, with was made of woolen yarn, firmly wound, will a few shot in the center. It was covered with leather, and was somewhat smaller than the regulation baseball. It was not mushy. A leather, and was somewhat smaller than the regulation baseball. It was not mushy A tick and a catch was out. One out the side was out. To avoid being put out by a ball thrown at him, and properly coached, a runner would now lump in the air, now fall flat on the ground, and up and away again in a twinkling. Runs were called fallies. The big matches were generally decided by the priority in getting 100 tallies. Each team chose its own "referee," and the two-"referees" chose a "judge," who was a solemn and important person, silent excepting when the referees could not agree. His decision was final.

referees could not agree. His decision was final.

Just before the beginning of the civil war we began to hear of the "New York game of ball." That was baseball. One of the most celebrated games of roundball was played on the Agricultural Grounds in Worcester, Mass., in 1858. It was between the Medways of Medway and the Upton Excelsions. It was for \$1,000 a side. It took four days to play the game. The attendance was more than 10,000 at each day splay. In the neighboring towns the factories gave their employees holidays to see the game. The teams played one entire afternoon without making a tally.

When Connie Mack of the Philadelphias was toiling—not so many years ago—as a nolidays to see the game. The reams played one entire afternoon without making a tally. When Connie Mack of the Philadelphias was toiling—not so many years ago—as a shoemaker in Brookfield the foreman of the com in which he worked was one John Johnson. This John Johnson played on the Upton Evcelsiors in this game, and he is still living lear Upton, hale and hearty. More than 20,000 changed hands on this Medway-Upton came. The loy of the victorious Medways oroke into song, printed a few days after the rame. The first stanza will be enough—here are fourteen:

the State,
Give ear unto my ditty, it will contain no lie,
How Medway boys got leave to sing "Root, Hog or

Is there greater enthusiasm now? GRAFTON, Mass., May 5.

Killing Arctic Game.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The English newspapers say that ten of their portsmen will sail in July on the steam yacht Bore, of 740 tons, to hunt the polar bear, walrus and other wild animals of the Arctic and hope to come home with their vacht well filled with the spoils of the summer outing. The scene of their fun is to be Franz osef Land, if the ice will let them get there, and also Spitzbergen.

It is a little early to deplets the limited supply of game in these two regions. Not many years ago the explorer Leigh Smith and the sixteen men of his crew saw their ship, the Eira, suddenly crushed in the ice of the southern shore of Franz Josef Land. She sank with practically all their supplies on board. They built a hut of stone and snow on the coast and spent the winter in a dismal way, absolutely dependent upon the game they killed to keep life in their bodies. It would have been a sorry tale if in the season before their arrival a lot of joily English sportsmen should have decimated the game of that bleak land so far that these explorers might all have perished of starvation.

Everybody who has been to Franz Josef Land testifies that game there is in limited supply. Not only explorers say this, but also the professional hunters who make their living by the Arctic furs, skins and oll they secure. At least two of these hunters went to the archipelago to see if it offered a new field for their industry. Their report was that there are very few seals and bears, and even the walrus are so scarce that there is no inducement to bunt in that region.

Six years ago Prof. Nathorst, the well and the sixteen men of his crew saw their

restrained they would certainly exterminate the reindeer in that region without serving any purpose except the mere love of killing. Spitzbergen may be reached in any summer, and the west coast is now visited by one or more parties of tourists every year. Prof. Nathorst brought against the first visitors the indictment that they had hunted the few varieties of game in a most unsportsmanike and barbarous manner, and he aroused much indignation in Sweden by his description of what he called ruthless butchery.

Both these archipelagoes are still the fields Both these archipelagoes are still the fields of scientific investigation. The Ziegler expedition is supposed to be in Franz Josef Land; a vessel is soon to leave Norway to sarry supplies to it, and the Duc d'Orleans is about to lead a party of explorers to the same region. Not a year has elapsed for several seasons that explorers have not been studying the glaciers and mountains of inner-spitzbergen, and the Scandinavians and Russians have barely completed their long work of measuring the length of a degree of the meridian in that high latitude.

It is a noor time for men of leisure to carry on the slaughter of the wild animals in these regions, when circumstances may arise aby on the statistic of the wild animals in these regions, when circumstances may arise any year that would make the game they kill simply for holiday excitement absolutely essential to preserve the lives of men who underso the hardships of the Arctic in the interests of scientific research.

A.

The Mounted Police-Lower Broadway. Proudly bearing the Bluecost, amid deep Traffic's

steps the police horse; no knight more

As Neptune, riding his sea horse, allays the ocean's So quells the mounted Bluecoat the sea of human Human waves from the eastward dash on Broad

way's shore.
Tides from out the westward ebb and flow o'er and Like breakers a rolling rumble the wheels o'er the

Shricking calls, like seagults, rise wrangling over-Currents rushing, racing, in seething whiripools fight: The calmly ruling Neptune sets angry streams

cobbled bed:

aright. A shout for some one sinking in the Traffic's swamping mase! lunges through its wave crest - a sin ling woman

Proudly bearing the Bluecoat amid deep Trame's Grandly steps the police horse; no knight mere fine of yore.

As Neptune riding his sea horse, allays the ocean's So quells the mounted Bluecoat the sea of human THE CAVE DWELLERS OF MOUNT ELGON.

What is now occurring at the caves of Mount Elgon, in Central Africa, suggests the thought that man never becomes a troglodyte by preference, but that he uses caverns as a place of refuge and a stronghold against his enemies. Joseph Thom son brought the news, some twenty years ago, that from the base of Mount Elgon one of the highest eminences in inner Africa. half way up its slopes, there were many caves inhabited by native families and their herds and they had no tradition of a time when their fathers did not live in these cayerns. Jackson, who saw these cave dwellings up to a height of 7,000 feet seven years later, said the inhabitants were almost afraid to venture down to the plain to till their fields, for they were continually harassed by the Masai and Wanandi tribes Hobley wrote in 1895 that it was remarkable to observe how they had adapted themselves to their gloomy homes; they seemed to have developed a special power of sight and with the greatest ease and confidence

ran about at full speed in the dense darkness of the passages. Most of these caves no longer have human inhabitants, for the people have moved down the mountain and built huts in the sunlight of the plain. The terror in which they lived has passed away, for the rule of the whites has put an end to the incessant warfare among the tribes. They now herd their cattle in penca.

Probably the greatest blessing conferred upon millions of Africans by the new con ditions under which they live is that in wide areas they are no longer haunted by the fear of a midnight raid on their villages or an attack by day when they are off on the hunt. To feel assured of security is one of the greatest of blessings; and many Africans are beginning to enjoy this feeling for the first time in their lives.

THE WHY OF THE STOCK TAX LAW Legislators, Bitten in Wall Street, Sought Revenge Through It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: Some one suggested the other day, after the passage of the Stock Transfer Tax law, that Dr. Depew saue a monograph which shall be entitled "If Mrs. Pepper Came to Albany; or, the Psy-chology of Bucolic Legislation." One canot but suspect the lurking demon of revenge beneath the legislative waistcoat

During past years it has been the ubiquitous and tantalizing duty of the undersigned to pursue, as the representative of a banking louse, the furtive investor among the fastnesses of the up-State constituencies. Experience has taught him that among his competitors in communities rural and urban are certain "investment corporations" known the vulgarly wise of canny Wall Street as bucket shops. Often, too, observable that the dignified and wholesome literature distributed by the itinerant bondsman as a lure for unemployed funda has been painfully eclipsed by the tipsters' columns in certain Sunday issues of metro colitan journals. The up-State sport and inancial plunger usually possesses redhot information, straight from board rooms and committee meetings by wire service" from New York. Staid in vestment literature makes about as big a hit

westment literature makes about as big a hit with him as would the late Mrs. Sherwood's "Moral Tales." He craves financial items of the stormy, incisive, torrid Lawsonescue kind, that make his marrow quiver and his coffers bulge at a click of the ticker.

Is it conceivable that any, or several, or even many of that august body which the Rev. Mr. McDonald lately styled the "General Assembly," and which—it is surely regretable—has not yet elected that Speaker nominated by the good divine, can in the remote past or pulsing present have misinterpreted some perfervid phrase of financial enthusiasm, and have got "bit," as the hardhearted wiseacres of upper Broad street put it?

It is said by malicious persons that within a short trolley ride of the capital there is an elite financial bureau where access may be had to the conveniences of the ticker without the annoyance and charse of the transfer tax. Indeed, these evilimined gossips hint there is no transfer of certificates, nor even a makebelieve of delivery of the goods unless some unsophisticated Indian with a madness for actual investment and physical possession butta in. Then, you may be sure, there's a grand scramble.

a grand scramble.

It is known to the initiated that the bucket shops flourish and fatten on a declining market, and for this reason: The average outside speculator, even the most devilish a grand scramble.

It is known to the initiated that the bucket shops flourish and fatten on a declining market, and for this reason: The average outside speculator, even the most devilish and abandoned sambler, prefers to buy for a rise. He doesn't understand "going short of the market. He can't appreciate seling what isn't his unless he has first fliched it from his neighbor's cornerib. The latter half of 1902 and all of 1903 were notable for the prosperity of the bucket shops, just as the two years preceding them were remarkable for mortality among them. The writer well remembers the invectives he has heard hurled—during those (for the speculator) lean years—against all things financial, and especially against all the rascals of Wall Street. Can it have been that in the remote wildernesses about Painted Post, or Homer, or along the waste places surrounding Three Rivers, or amid, the historic ruggedness of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, some potential statesman "got bit"?

Perish the thought! And yet, how insistently it recurs to one who has chased the feeting shekel from Ogdensburg to Tottenville, from Sag Harbor to Olean and beyond the barrens of Dunkirk, feeling as he journeyed the financial pulse of great and small.

Is it possible the transfer tax law can have been fathered in malice? The writer has observed that the pastoral legislator, viewed afar from the glamour of the boarding caravenue and Eagle street, suggests considerable ethnic possibility. His instincts are strong and primal. He is at once open-hearted, garrullous and vindictive. His events and sevents and primal.

avenue and Eagle street, siggests considerate and eagle street, siggests considerated ethnic possibility. His instincts are strong and primal. He is at once openhearted, garrulous and vindictive. His expletive is abundant and forceful. It is evident he wants to get even with Wall Street, for just what reason and by precisely what method he doesn't know. He is only sure he has been wronged in the past, is being presently damaged, and will be injured on to eternity by the sleek vipers, the omnivorous money grubbers of lower Manhattan. Therefore he meuns to do them if he can. But it isn't until he strolls along Fearl street, and aspies the baleful spook of Statecraft astalk along the boulevards converging at the mosaic bar of a State street hotel that the party boss's voice focuses his chaotic lust to do somebody with the flery command:

"Tax 'em! Squeeze the high rollers of Murray Hill! Sook it to 'em! Revenge!"

New York, May 5.

Pig Iron Production.

From the Radroad Gazette.
Recent figures give the March output of anthra cite and coke pig iron as 1,936,000 tons, which is at the rate of 23,232,000 tons a year, and is the high record for any one month's production. In 1908, the year of the previous maximum output, the anthracite and coke pig iron production for the first three months was 4,453,873 tons, while for the came three months it is a second of the first three months. same three months this year it has been 5,309,500 tons. The autput for the first three months of 1904 was only 67 per cent. of the current figure.

The relation of pig fron production to the general prosperity of the country has often been pointed out. A considerable part of the work for which steel, and particularly structural shapes, is required to make the production of the work for which steel, and particularly structural shapes, is required to make the production of the work for which the production of the pro quired is work of a permanent character. can be deferred in periods of hard times. When the pig iron output is at its maximum it is sure to mean that railroad managers, bridge builders and other large customers feel warranted in making permanent expenditures; hence, that the country is prosperous. The returns for April are not yet hand, but it is understood that the April pro duction is likely to be substantially the same as

that for March. It is not many years since the total output of pig iron was divided somewhere nearly evenly between iron castings, or foundry iron as it is called, and steel. To-day the ratio is about 6 to showing how tremendously the use of steel has increased. It is worthy of note that the present boom in the iron industry started artificially rumors of large orders and many of the orders actually placed were considerably in advance of real needs. At the present time, however, market seems to be entirely sound, and the cur-rent demand for pig Iron is so great that surplus Iron stocks decreased 30,000 tons in March.

In a Kentucky Post Office.

From the Greenelle Record.

A postal card that was not addressed was put in
the office this week, and in the hopes of attraction the attention of the writer it was tacked up window, the written side in eviden-Evidently it was a report on a horse

read as follows: Well Jim i tell you the truth I had rather have the yellow pony than the big horse he had too fits while I had him and that aint the worst of it I sold